

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899.

NUMBER 50

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## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo.

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. (dormitories), returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a.m. and 3 p.m. (dormitories). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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## Official Directory

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Saut' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Cinza 332

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 244, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NARCENITO, Pastor.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays; 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

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## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. SLOAN, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has appointed Dr. Subercaseaux as minister at Buenos Aires.

—Telegrams from Santiago announce that a violent fire has occurred at Tulcan, causing enormous losses.

—Lima has a cabinet crisis on hand, the old cabinet resigning and no-one wanting to organize a new one.

—It is announced that the Bolivian government has authorized the extension of the Northern Argentine railway to Oruro.

—A Sucre telegram of the 8th says a majority of the Bolivian congress is openly hostile to the Chancas-Guines provisional boundary line between Bolivia and Brazil.

—The action of the Chilean government in disarming a part of the navy, does not seem to be copied by other South American powers. Instead, the continued importation of war material by Argentina is occupying serious attention in Chile.

—The Valparaíso municipality is completely bankrupt. It requires one hundred thousand dollars for payment of salaries at the end of the year, and has not a red cent to pay them with. Valparaíso can rest contented in that it is not the only corporation in a similar situation. —Review, Buenos Aires.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Bolivians have decided to create a school for the Indians.

—The Italian government has sent an agent to Argentina to buy 3,000 horses.

—Mr. William P. Lord, of Oregon, has been appointed United States minister at Buenos Aires.

—Some Bolivian officers and politicians have advised the government to assume an energetic attitude in questions which Chile.

—The civil registry returns for November in Buenos Aires show 2,586 births, 461 marriages, 1,414 deaths, and 77 paternity recognitions.

—The so-called bubonic pest in Asunción has lately increased at an alarming rate. Some newspapers advocate the declaration of martial law.

—The Montevideo patriotic fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of British soldiers dying in South Africa, aggregated about \$2,000 gold on the 1st inst.

—The proposed increase in the Argentine export tax on wool will add \$920,000 gold to the tax on producers. They are now beginning to reap the results of cheap money.

—We see that complaints continue to be made of the Villalonga express service in Argentina. We have had a taste of its arbitrariness, and we have no hesitation to recommend travellers to beware of it.

—The Argentine representatives in London on the boundary arbitration case, have fallen into a dispute and the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Amancio Alcorta, left Buenos Aires on the 5th inst. for the scene of action.

—Rosario wool merchants have entered an energetic protest against the bill presented to the Cordoba legislature for increasing the export dues on wool, stating that such measures will kill sheep-farming in that province.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The accountant of the municipality of the town of Mendoza is in a trouble. He is said to have swindled the corporation out of \$70,000 with the connivance of the tax-collectors, one of whom confessed to the crime on his death-bed.—Herald.

—The Germans and Dutchmen yesterday sent \$500 to Holland for the Boers, which, added to the previous twelve hundred, makes a total of £1,700 to date, certainly a much bigger figure than that of the British for the Mansion House fund.—Buenos Aires Herald, December 1.

—The German Xingu exploring expedition, which ascended that river and then crossed to the upper waters of the Paraguay, embarked at Buenos Aires on the 8th for Europe. They express much satisfaction with the results of the expedition, though they lost some of their collections by the upsetting of a canoe.

—It would appear from telegrams received that the Argentine government has given about 700 horses to the British government for South Africa. We very much doubt it. It would be highly improper for Argentina to offer aid for Great Britain to accept such a present, in view of the arbitration case now on in London.

—We gather from the correspondence published in the *Montevideo Times* that the resignation of the nurses at the British Hospital was caused by the interference of outsiders in their work, even in the presence of the patients. The Committee made no effort to protect them and accepted their resignation without a word of explanation or regret. On the other hand, the nurses are popular with the subscribers and will receive a handsome testimonial from them. Apparently the mistake is made in Montevideo, as well as elsewhere, that nurses are a species of serfs and are employed to do servants' work. And these difficulties will continue to occur until the fact is generally known and appreciated that they are generally ladies of education and refinement, and that their calling is entitled to rank among the professions.

—A curious accident occurred at Palermo, Buenos Aires, on the 26th ult., an electric train going off the track on a curve and injuring several people. The electric trains in Buenos Aires carry passengers on the roof, like London buses, and as the day was fine the roof was crowded while there was no one inside. This made the train topheavy, and as the speed was not slackened sufficiently on a sharp curve an overturning naturally resulted.

—We are requested to make known that an informal committee of gentlemen has been formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the idea of presenting a testimonial to the retiring nurses of the British Hospital. Miss Kelly and Miss Robinson, was a mark of appreciation and sympathy, and subscription lists for that purpose are now open. One of these lists will be found at the office of this paper, where we will be happy to receive any donations.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 29.

—Another fibrous plant which grows to a considerable extent in Paraguay is sisimverle. It is black, but after going through the preparatory machine it comes out white and silky. It has no thorns, which facilitates its gathering. It is planted in sprouts, as is done with the banana. The fibre is white, glossy, and strong, and might be employed in imitations of silks. Carayata is another textile plant found in Paraguay of more prolific growth than sisimverle. It grows better wild than cultivated, and the hills are covered with it. Having many thorns, it is difficult to gather. The plant is cut down, and from the roots springs a new one. The fibre is used for making heavy rope, and it is stated that the invention of a machine to separate the fibre would be welcomed.—*Textile Mercury*.

—About a year ago the government, in view of the increasing trade with South Africa, determined to appoint a consul in Capetown to represent business. It would appear that he has been successful in his mission; the war in South Africa has also been the means of increasing trade to a very considerable extent, and it is more than probable that it will be the means of establishing a permanent trade between the two countries: in view of which it is regrettable that congress should have resolved not to have a consul in that port, and has not voted the necessary stipend. This is a great mistake, but it is on a par with every other action of congress in connection with the fomenting of trade, as neither the government nor congress ever does anything to further the interests of the country as regards its foreign trade. There is the Brazilian flour market, for example, which has been almost lost to the country, and it is only due to the exertions of the exporters that the millers are gradually regaining their lost country. The government apparently has no interest in trade, outside of protecting doubtful industries.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—It is with pain that we make mention of a terrible accident which attended the home coming of our editor Mr. E. T. Mullin yesterday. After a quiet dinner with his bosom friend, Mr. René Rigou, and another gentleman, Mr. Mullin went to his private house, taking Mr. Rigou with him. They passed upstairs to the room where our editor's luggage was opened for the purpose of looking at some small gifts that he had brought from Europe for Mr. Rigou and two or three others. A revolver—a new one bought abroad—was examined by Mr. Rigou who snipped it once or twice and then handed it to Mr. Mullin who looked it over, while Mr. Rigou turned and bent over one of the bags, the revolver was snipped again in report followed, and Mr. Rigou sank heavily on the floor. Horrified at the sight of his friend lying almost at his feet and realizing that a terrible accident had taken place, Mr. Mullin called for the servant, and doctors were summoned and the police notified. Mr. Rigou died almost instantly. Let us draw a veil over the rest of this terribly sad affair. We feel ourself unable to do more than mention the mere facts.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, Nov. 29.

—It is all arranged that President Campos Salles is to be here for the May fete, when it is to be hoped he will be satisfied with his reception. On the other hand, it is intimated that President Errazuriz will be unable to come at that time, and it is doubtful if he will come at all. Certainly if he is a reasonable man he will make no promise, for no one can tell how many exhausting cabinet crises may have to be gone through before then. Apparently the balance of parties in Chile is such that no party is able to keep its nominees in power for any time; and coalitions are proverbially unstable. With it all, and with the threat of issue of a substantial amount in convertible paper, the gold premium remains at a moderate figure, which says a good deal for the confidence of Chilean commerce in the good sense of the rulers. It is amusing, by the way, to note that one of the more rabid Chilean newspapers roundly denounces the government for not sending some officers to Africa to view operations on the spot, or at least thereto as they may safely get. The character of the country, says the *Levy*, is very similar to that on the Andean frontier, and the operations would therefore be the more instructive. This really passes comprehension. We did not know that there were either volcanoes, or nomadism covered with perpetual snow, in South Africa. And besides, why all this anxiety? Are not Chile and Argentina the best of friends now? Is it not the dearest wish of Argentines to get drunk on Chilean wine, and of Chileans to eat tender Argentine beef instead of horse-flesh? —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

## Banks.

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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(Caiua 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caiua 520.) (Caiua 185)

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 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
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Rio de Janeiro:

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do..... " 900,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the  
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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . . Rs. 103,618,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Diesterro  
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Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
description of banking business.

## A TOAST.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Meadow and parkland,  
 Sweet lane and river,  
 Blunt speech and open hand,  
 England for ever!

Stern-cloud and grey mist,  
 Mountain and heather,  
 Stern face and iron fist,  
 Scotland for ever!

Black bog and cloud-sky,  
 Lakes bright as silver,  
 Warm heart and merry eye,  
 Ireland for ever!

High peaks and green vale,  
 Ancient endeavour,  
 Harp strains that court the gale,  
 Fair Wales for ever!

(From The Cape Times).

## THE CRICKET SEASON.

The 1899 season is now over and the  
 results are nearly all in. We are glad  
 to say that the interest shown in cricket,  
 lawn tennis and athletic sports during  
 the year has been greater than in any  
 other year during our residence in this  
 country. Here and in Santos cricket  
 fields have been purchased and perman-  
 ently laid out, which implies not only  
 increased interest but a willingness to  
 invest capital. In São Paulo a new  
 ground has also been acquired and con-  
 siderable expense is being incurred in  
 fencing, grassing and pavilion. And  
 the Paysandú club of this city is also  
 thoroughly draining and grassing its  
 ground and putting in new lawn tennis  
 courts.

Altogether the English colonies of  
 Rio (which includes the Icarahy club of  
 course), Santos, São Paulo, Pernambuco  
 and Morro Velho are to be heartily con-  
 gratulated on the year's work. They  
 have accomplished more than they have  
 ever done before, and it has been done  
 easily. What they have invested has  
 been no serious burden to them, and it  
 has been put into means for healthful  
 recreation.

Here and in São Paulo several base-  
 ball matches have been played, and we  
 shall hope to see them made regular  
 fixtures hereafter. The American col-  
 ony is large enough to furnish good  
 nines in both places, and the cricketers  
 would make good players as soon as  
 they become familiar with the game.  
 The effort should be made to diversify  
 the attractions of the clubs as much as  
 possible, both to keep up interest and  
 to increase membership. This is also  
 true of lawn tennis, which has added  
 largely to the attractions of the clubs  
 and has provided healthful exercise for  
 the ladies as well.

And now, in conclusion, we wish to  
 tender our sincere thanks to the secre-  
 taries and other members of the various  
 clubs who have so kindly sent us scores

and other information from time to time  
 during the season. We are only too  
 glad to place our columns at their dis-  
 posal, and shall continue to do so dur-  
 ing the coming year.

## S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

SEASON 1899.

We give below the Batting and Bowling  
 averages of the S. P. A. C. season just finish-  
 ed. Referring back to the season's cricket,  
 there has been a distinct improvement in the  
 batting all round. The bowling, altho' im-  
 proved, we should like to see stronger.

Of the outside matches played, namely,  
 against Santos and the São Paulo Railway, we  
 have beaten both twice, lost one to the Rail-  
 way, and drawn one with each, and lost two  
 and Eleven matches against Santos. Baseball  
 has had a great revival, the American colony  
 joining the club in force. Next year we hope  
 to have a properly organized Baseball club  
 with some outside fixture dates on our card.  
 Since the election of the present Committee  
 last January a new ground has been found,  
 and hurriedly prepared for the season's  
 matches, and altho' a bit rough, it is a great  
 improvement on the old ground.

Work is now actively going on to complete  
 it in time for next season. We hope to grass  
 and fence it all round, and erect a suitable  
 club house.

The annual sports were not held, as the  
 Committee were of opinion that all our en-  
 ergies should be devoted to the completion of  
 the ground scheme. If this can be completed,  
 we propose to inaugurate the ground and our  
 next season, with the Sports meeting.

The Committee take the opportunity to  
 thank all the friends of the Club who have so  
 generously subscribed, thus enabling them to  
 arrange what will be an exceedingly pretty  
 club ground when finished.

The Club has had to fight against a great  
 number of drawbacks in past years, the great-  
 est of which was the situation of the old  
 ground.

The present one is everything that can be  
 desired, and this alone should increase the  
 popularity of the club and double our mem-  
 bership.

## BATTING AVERAGES.

Name	No. of Innings	Times out	Runs	High- est score	Field runs	Average
C. W. Miller	17	4	105*	73	56.61	
W. Jeffrey	13	1	60	25	21.50	
M. King	12	1	101*	216	19.63	
H. E. Barber	11	2	45	142	15.77	
F. Pford	20	1	35	284	14.94	
L. M. Howe	15	1	33	197	14.07	
J. Macintyre	11	3	25*	111	13.87	
W. Holland	15	3	35	152	12.46	
P. W. Crewe	19	3	28	172	10.75	
J. Blomeley	10	2	31	96	10.70	
H. W. Stacey	11	2	31	96	10.70	
A. N. Crompton	7	1	24	69	9.85	
J. Webster	17	1	31*	145	9.06	
W. Rule	20	1	50*	161	8.47	
P. Goodier	16	3	21*	94	7.23	
F. Stewart	9	2	26	65	7.22	
B. G. Knight	15	2	26	100	7.69	
F. Davidson	7	1	11	34	5.60	
H. Johns	7	1	13*	33	5.30	
S. J. Glencross	15	1	13	53	4.81	
H. Cookson	8	1	20	34	4.85	
T. Pudney	9	1	8	40	4.44	
C. A. P. Farley	10	2	5*	22	2.75	
E. Wright	15	2	9	32	2.46	
R. Pford	15	2	9	15	2.14	
T. H. Christy	7	1	3	8	1.6	
H. Kirkman	6	1	3	8	1.6	

\*Signifies "not out"

Played in 5 innings and under:

its	A. Keelman	2	42	
inis	R. Gray	1	17	
	R. Normanton	1	17	
	J. Gray	2	25	
of	J. Mawson	1	14	
	J. Harvey	5	1	28*
anco	J. Hart	4	27	
oun-	G. Unwin	3	12	
hey	H. Oellafen	3	9	
ave	T. Thomson	5	12	
one	R. Willes	4	15	
has	— Taylor	4	10	
id it	— Jeans	3	5	
ful	L. Haseldene	3	5	
	E. Bartlett	4	4	
	F. Sparkes	1	1	
	E. Greene	1	1	

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

Name	Days	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. Mawson	11	4	18	3	6
H. Cookson	8	3	34	5	6.80
H. E. Barber	134	44	250	34	7.35
W. Holland	141	39	298	31	8.76
W. F. Rule	147	19	452	49	9.22
G. H. Unwin	53	18	99	10	9.90
C. W. Miller	113	30	350	35	10.17
J. Taylor	23	6	53	4	10.60
L. M. Howe	14	3	46	4	11.50
J. Macintyre	57	12	123	10	12.30
F. Stewart	38	7	117	9	13
J. Blomeley	37	8	91	7	13
M. King	131	35	304	23	13.21
F. Pford	76	12	248	18	13.77
J. Webster	104	23	331	23	14.39
F. Goodier	42	6	123	7	17.57
A. Keelman	26	5	108	8	18
S. J. Glencross	54	5	191	8	23.87
F. Sparkes	12	1	25	1	25
F. Shaw	19	7	39	1	39



## SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The general meeting of this club was held on Sunday December 3rd at the Pavilion José Meunier.

Considering the weather (a heavy downpour) the meet was good, but the young blood and what are sometimes called the "skickers" were conspicuous by their absence.

The accounts were duly presented and passed.

We have to congratulate the executive for the splendid results shown—debt of Rs. 2,291.450 paid off and a cash balance of Rs. 562.00, not mentioning stock to value of 9048.

Capital account shows also a reduction of Rs. 5,605, thanks to the generosity of several members presenting their shares to the club.

Mr. David Ellis, president, then in a very feeling speech thanked Mr. Kealman for the energetic way he had worked during his secretaryship and the success that had attended his efforts, and asked him to accept from the members a small token of their appreciation. Mr. Kealman said he felt (he certainly looked it) very surprised and was quite at a loss how to express himself. Three very hearty cheers closed this most interesting ceremony.

The officers for the coming year were then elected with the following results:

President, H. Hugo.  
Treasurer, A. Sell.  
Secretary, F. J. Colbourne.  
Committee: H. L. Wright, C. L. Stock, E. Greene, A. Kealman, H. E. Hamill, A. Richards.

## PERNAMBUCO CRICKET CLUB.

CLUB AVERAGES FOR SEASON 1899.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Most in Innings	Times not out	Total runs	Average
R. Conolly.....	17	86	1	481	30.
T. A. Comber.....	8	61*	2	153	25.50
H. S. Fellows.....	14	44	3	211	23.44
F. R. Foy.....	18	97*	1	319	21.26
J. F. Riley.....	16	58	1	299	18.69
F. Clemetson.....	16	53	1	264	17.60
L. Latham.....	9	65*	2	77	11.
W. Boxwell.....	11	49	1	118	10.72
H. Harding.....	6	16*	1	53	10.60
A. Bell.....	12	21	2	89	8.90
C. Pratt.....	6	20	1	40	8.
W. Morgan.....	6	31	1	47	7.96
P. Daniel.....	15	29	1	114	7.60
E. Paton.....	15	18	1	83	6.94
C. F. Fellows.....	6	16*	1	34	6.80
M. Lakeman.....	6	9	1	30	6.66
C. Williams.....	9	19	1	59	6.55
C. Deere.....	12	19	2	62	6.20

\* Signifies, "not out."

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs	Wickets	Runs	Average
F. Holt.....	65	11	77	7.
L. Latham.....	50	15	121	8.06
R. Conolly.....	213	54	443	8.20
F. Clemetson.....	176	34	324	9.53
F. Foy.....	171	29	311	10.72
C. Pratt.....	78	13	138	11.38
C. Deere.....	96	23	255	11.60
J. Davey.....	122	19	235	12.36
G. F. Fellows.....	82	11	151	13.77

PHILLIPS PRIZE FOR BATTING.

	Innings	Most in Innings	Times not out	Total runs	Average
H. S. Fellows.....	13	71*	4	205	22.77
T. A. Comber.....	9	45	2	148	21.14
L. Latham.....	12	67*	3	190	21.11
W. McMurtree.....	11	43*	3	131	16.37
A. Bell.....	6	32	1	86	11.37
G. F. Fellows.....	7	20	1	67	11.16
H. Fletcher.....	6	24	1	61	10.16
W. Webster.....	5	26	1	38	7.60
C. Deere.....	10	15	1	60	6.

Mr. Comber's prize for the best fielding during the season was awarded to, 1st, C. H. Howe, 2nd, H. S. Fellows.

## LAWN TENNIS.

The results of the semi-final and final at lawn tennis for the championship cup presented by A. L. G. Williams, Esq. were as follows:

SEMI-FINAL.

L. Latham beat H. S. Fellows, 6-5, 2-6, 6-2.

FINAL.

L. Latham beat J. F. Riley (holder) 6-5, 6-1.

From The Review of the River Plate, November 25th.

## FLORES ISLAND.

II

(Concluded from our last)

During the last two days of quarantine, we were permitted to walk the whole length of the island on one side, but no reason was given as to why we were forbidden to do so during the first three days, in fact it was plain that in this, as in the matter of getting at the baggage, we were subject to the caprice of some official, and with a little trouble we discovered that there is a sort of "dual control" on the island which is the cause of frequent conflict and of consequent discomfort to the "quarantenarios."

It appears that there is a "comandante" on the island who has charge of all the sailors and

is, of course, under the orders of the war department of Uruguay, while the director, doctor and sanitary (1) officials are under the direction of the health committee in Montevideo, which is a dependency of the minister of government. It may easily be understood, therefore, that, under such a regime, conflicting orders are inevitable and disorder the natural consequence, while it is one of the absurdities of South American governments that not even a lazaretto can be managed without a display of military force and authority.

But the longest lane has a turning and Friday morning arrived at last, and with it two tenders and a lighter from the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., to take the passengers and their luggage to Montevideo and to tranship those for Buenos Aires out to the river steamer.

A stiff pampero was blowing, and the seas were breaking over the little jetty, so that baggage and passengers were wetted even before beginning the journey. The baggage was thrown into the lighter in the usual destructive fashion, and the passengers had to clamber over it to get to the tenders, on one of which the first and second class passengers were placed, while the third class were relegated to the other which also towed the baggage lighter. The ladies, with the hand baggage, were crowded into the little cabin of the tender, while the male passengers sat or stood aft, and we had two and a half hours of such plunging and tossing through the pampero as tried the temper and the stomachs of most of us, while the spray drenched us and our baggage most thoroughly and formed a lammions fluit to our week's experience, confirming us more than ever in the determination never to be caught in the Flores island trap again.

The scene in the little cabin baffles description, nearly all the ladies and children being ill, with consequences direful to themselves, their neighbors, and the baggage; but at last the "Bolo" was reached and the comfort and attention afforded us on board this ship made amends for the terrible ordeal we had just gone through.

Of course the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. cannot be held responsible for the weather, and had there been no pampero our transshipment from the island to the river boat would have been a pleasant excursion, but it is certain that the tender with which this transshipment is effected, excellent sea-boats though they be, are by no means fitted to carry passengers and baggage in rough weather, and this is sufficiently frequent in Montevideo to make it incumbent upon the company to provide a better means of transport if they wish to cultivate the River Plate passenger traffic. We think it pretty certain that no one who has passed through the ordeal of quarantine on Flores island and its accompanying horrors, caused by the discomfort of a drenching on board the company's tender, will be likely to travel again by a line whose itinerary or arrangements render him liable to such treatment, especially when we see that the ships of another company, by arranging for a sanitary inspector to join them at Rio, can land their passengers in Buenos Aires after only 12 or 24 hours' observation; and there is no doubt that the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., if it chooses, can also make such arrangements as will at least enable them to avoid Flores island altogether.

Quarantine, as carried out on Flores island, is a disgrace to civilization and a menace to all commercial interests. The dirt, discomfort, utter lack of any sanitary arrangements and disgusting food are far better calculated to breed disease than to prevent the entrance of an epidemic, which quarantine has never yet been proved to have done, since whenever epidemics have visited these shores no quarantine has been of any avail, and we may fairly consider that were the typhonic pest, now said to exist in Santos and Paraguay, a dangerous epidemic nature, it would ere this have spread over the continent between these two points, whereas it has not even reached São Paulo nor spread in Paraguay itself.

The fact is that the quarantine at Flores island is the most shameful of jobs, highly profitable to certain of persons who are in a position to influence its continuance, and to whom the question of health is nothing so long as they can batter on the proceeds of such a gold mine. The payment exacted from the passengers must leave from 80 to 90 per cent. profit, and it is therefore easy to calculate its richness, and the only way to effect a change is for steamship companies to devise a means of eluding the grip of the Flores island sharks. This can be done either by employing sanitary inspectors, or by establishing a private floating lazaretto in Argentine waters, or by arranging for passengers to go to Martin Garcia, which, though by no means perfect, is reported by those who have been there to be infinitely superior in every way to Flores island. The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. ships are of the best and many people prefer them to those of other lines, but the other lines manage to avoid Flores island, and unless the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. do likewise they cannot be surprised if they find that their River Plate passenger traffic dwindles to insignificance, for quarantine on Flores island is an experience of which no man in his senses would run the risk more than once in a life-time.

SINCE 1878, when the Russian government purchased 1,800 Krupp guns for its new field equipment, the "Canon King" has sold to that country over 30,000 guns.

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## FOR SALE.

The contract (1st Oct. 1901) and furniture of a large chateau, particularly well situated for a bachelor's club or boarding-house, comprising twenty odd rooms, extensive grounds, sea-bathing, boating, etc. Convenient to *barros* and *baths*. An exceptional opportunity for anyone wishing to open a boarding-house.

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A small farm, freshhold, comprising quarry, family residence, a *farinha* factory, grazing and arable lands, abundant potable water of the best quality, and running water, measuring 200 bracas frontage by over 200 depth to the water divide, with forest and many fruit-bearing trees, being distant 30 to 40 minutes from the terminal point of the Foz de Iguaçu bond line. The land and improvements are valued at 50,000 per braca. Apply at Rua Marquez de Paraná No. 2, or Calumbá No. 18.

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## ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

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Note the Trade-mark.

WE see by an Orange River tele-  
gram that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is enjoying him-  
self in the country at his place at  
Berley and is the "centre of the  
attraction" for all the "set" sitting tight.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 12th, 1899.

It is a regrettable fact that in all their dealings with shipping and commercial interests, the administration and congress of this country act on the presumption that they are dealing with lawbreakers. And so far has this presumption been carried that it has become almost impossible for self-respecting men to carry on business and have any dealings with the government. They are forced into the position of men harboring designs of passing contraband merchandise through the custom-house and of defrauding the revenue. And the results are that they are treated as possible criminals rather than as respectable and honorable merchants. Every year the restrictions upon them are made more rigorous, unjust and burdensome fines are imposed upon every error, whether real or imaginary, ordinary and honorable means of avoiding such fines are taken away from them, and restrictions are imposed upon appeal to prevent their obtaining relief from the arbitrary decisions of subordinate officials. And the last bills to pass through congress have been made harsher than ever! Heretofore a merchant could escape heavy fines on what the custom-house calls false classification by simply declaring himself ignorant of the contents. A small fine would be imposed to cover the examination, the duties would be assessed by the examiner, and there the matter ended. This procedure is now placed under the ban and a heavy fine is imposed. Another regulation imposes double duties and a fine on all merchandise brought out in a passenger's baggage, which will be a special hardship to those who choose to bring out a few things for friends or themselves in their personal baggage. It is not possible for a traveller to pack, ship, take out consular invoice, and all that, to say nothing of the expense, simply for a few trifling things. But the custom-house considers him a smuggler and the heavy hand of the law and the greedy official must be laid upon him, and he must be punished for an attempt to defraud the revenue! They take all the new requirements about invoices, manifests, dispatches, classifications, etc., how is it possible for business men, to say nothing of travellers and non-mercantile receivers of merchandise, to comply with the requirements and escape fines? It can not be done! In future, the merchant will have to enter one more charge to account of the merchandise imported, that of fines. And it will be no light charge either, for it seems to be the intention of the government to make this a regular and profitable source of income.

## RECEIPTS OF THE GENERAL REVENUE OFFICE.

During the 11 months ended on the 30th ult., the receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 21,433,596\$515, the monthly average being, consequently, 1,948,508\$774, against 1,642,015\$120 in the year 1898.

The increase is due to the revenue derived from consumption taxes. Deducting the product of these taxes from the total receipts, we have for the remaining sources of revenue a monthly average of 1,255,989\$396 in 1899, against 1,321,548\$566 in 1898. The increase in receipts from consumption taxes is, consequently, neutralized in part by the shrinkage of other sources of revenue. Taking this fact into consideration and in addition thereto the cost of collecting those taxes, the abuses to which their collection is subject, the discontent which they excite and their influence in retarding the development of the resources of the country, we leave our readers to decide whether the government, instead of insisting on these taxes, would not have done well to reduce expenditure.

The total product of the consumption taxes collected at the general revenue office amounted, in the 11 months of 1899, to 7,617,713\$150, of which 5,441,865\$968 were derived from the taxes on matches, tobacco and beverages. The average monthly product of the tax on these three classes of merchandise was, consequently, 494,715\$088 in 1899, against 320,466\$554 in 1898. It is necessary to observe that the increase is due, not to a corresponding increase in consumption, but merely to greater rigor in collecting the taxes. It must also be remarked that two-thirds of this revenue is derived from the tax on matches, which is especially burdensome to the poorer classes.

The consumption taxes on the seven classes of merchandise not subject to these taxes in 1898 produced, in the 11 months of 1899, the sum of 2,175,847\$182, which is equivalent to a monthly average of less than 200,000\$.

An examination of the foregoing in connection with what has already been made known in regard to customs receipts, seems to warrant the following conclusions:

- 1.—That there has been this year a general shrinkage in sources of revenue with the exception of consumption taxes;
- 2.—That the revenue derived from these taxes is insufficient to cover the loss in revenue from other sources;
- 3.—That full returns will show that the revenue for 1899, not counting the premium on gold, is less than that for 1898;
- 4.—That the product of the premium on gold, whose receipts have been inferior to the government's estimate, will not enable the government to resume, at the expiration of the moratorium, payment of interest on its debt;
- 5.—That the present policy of exorbitant taxation, having thus proved a failure, should be at once abandoned by the government, which, in lieu thereof, should sincerely adopt a policy of thorough retrenchment.

SUNDAY'S *Imprensa* has an excellent leader on the disturbances in Bahia. Although the occasion and apparent cause of those disturbances, says the *Imprensa*, were a local election, the affair soon entered a phase in which the causes at work were unquestionably national in their character. The simple circumstance of the occurrence of the disturbances in the business part of the city involved business men therein, causing them to assume an attitude that surprised every one, since it was well known that they had no cause of complaint against the state government and that it is from the action of the general government that their grievances proceed. Bahia, like the whole country, continues the *Imprensa*, is dry tinder and at any time some insignificant occurrence may be a spark that will ignite this inflammable substance and cause a general conflagration. It is under these circumstances that the country enters an unprincipled and unscrupulous electoral struggle in which two factions contend, not for the triumph of their principles, but for means of exercising a predominant influence over the head of the executive branch of the government. If the result is not anarchy, concludes the *Imprensa*, then Brazil is undoubtedly under the special protection of Providence.

This *Nacion* of Buenos Aires, according to a telegram of the 9th inst., has called attention to the alarming increase in that capital of public auction sales, considering it as a sign of an impending crisis. On that day alone there were advertised 200 auctions of houses and lands, valued at about eight millions of dollars! There is no disputing such evidence as that. When property is thrown upon the auction market in that way, one may call it a voluntary public liquidation and not be very far out of the way. There is no prosperity in a business community where real estate is sent to the auctioneer in such quantities, and unless something is done to alleviate the situation, general bankruptcy can not be very far off. And what is true in Buenos Aires is also true in Rio de Janeiro. We are not accustomed to liquidate very rapidly here, and in consequence we do not put our houses and lands at auction so readily. We are in the habit of telling our creditors to wait. We pay, perhaps, with more good will and with less evasion than do the Argentines, but we are more apathetic, more inclined to drift with the tide. But our economic state at the present moment is no different from that in Buenos Aires, and our difficulties are forcing us into a position just as critical.

We have repeatedly shown that increase in taxation is producing no corresponding increase in revenue. And, although the government seems to be postponing the payment of current expenses, we see no satisfactory proof of any real reduction in expenditure. Last month it added only 2,090,000\$ to its cash balance at the Banco da Republica, while on the 30th ult. amounted to 17,321,448\$92. With this sum and with current receipts it has to meet current expenses, make deferred payments, redeem the outstanding treasury bills, said by the *Noticia* to amount to 8,500,000\$, and bonds of the 1897 loan, amounting to 12,000,000\$, and pay interest on the internal debt. In a few months it will have to recommence the burning of paper money and, if the new taxes fail, as seems certain, to produce the revenue expected by the government, it will again be necessary to issue treasury bills. In the meanwhile in virtue of the operation of the funding scheme the foreign debt is constantly increasing. The object of that scheme, if we understand it, was to give time, by means of temporary relief from pressure, for the development of the resources of the country. But that object the government has thwarted by failing to adopt a thorough retrenchment policy and by resorting to exorbitant taxation that depletes those resources and retards their development. Consequently there seems to be no doubt that at the expiration of the moratorium the situation of the country, instead of having improved, will be much worse than it was before.

It will be interesting to see how the proposed increase of the export duties on wool in Argentina will affect the reciprocity treaty now under negotiation between that country and the United States. From our point of view it is distinctly an act of bad faith. The United States reduces its import duty on wool in return for a corresponding reduction in the Argentine tariff on some American product, or products. And then Argentina promptly modifies its tariff rates so as to contract the effects of the arrangement. There is no disguising the fact that this is an evasion of the treaty, and that it is a discreditable trick. To raise the import duties implies an effort, not only to save the revenue apparently lost, but to defeat the designs of the Americans, who wish to increase the sales of their products. And to raise the export duties implies an effort to wring further revenue from an industry already heavily taxed and to embarrass the trade, if possible, so that the other party can derive no benefit from it. If tariffs are to be previously or subsequently frauded for the purpose of defeating the objects of reciprocity treaties, then the sooner we get back to old methods the better. Good faith would compel both parties to leave the valuations and tariff rates alone when once they are used as bases for a reciprocity treaty.

OUR would-be mentor of the *Braz'n Review*, whose lazy views on finance are only equalled by his assumptions, has treated us to his opinion of the *Times* correspondent at some length. Of course he is acting on an assumption, just as his patron of the *Jornal* did in 1896. But, if he is not satisfied with the management of the *Times*, why does he not offer to manage it himself? Perhaps the proprietors would be delighted to secure so capable and successful a manager, whose record is so full of triumphant achievement. Or, if he does not like the telegrams sent forward, why not offer his own invaluable assistance as seen from the back door of the treasury and the minister's private cabinet, ought to make him an unrivaled correspondent. Instead of spending his valuable time in correcting the statements of a "addle-pated" "munkskull," (to use his amiable phraseology) and of "ostich-like" "Newsances," *et id genus omne*, who do not know what they are talking about, he ought to be employing his vast knowledge and gigantic intellect in doing something effective. Surely, with all his magnificent pretensions, he ought to be better employed than carping at *The Rio News*, calling its editor names, and accepting aims from a government whose good faith and high character need no defence. It seems to us that he is wasting his sweetness on the desert air.

## THE «DAILY MAIL» FUND.

In reply to a dispatch advising the London *Daily Mail* that the British community of Rio de Janeiro had resolved to contribute their subscriptions to the «Daily Mail» Fund for the relief of the families of British soldiers who may lose their lives in South Africa, the following telegram has been received:

«London, 6th December.

Lamoureux, Rio.

The *Daily Mail* thanks the British colony of Rio de Janeiro for their generous action. The Kipling Fund now amounts to £28,000 and is the only fund which is promptly disbursing relief, £15,100 having already been paid out.

The patriotic efforts of Rudyard Kipling and the *Daily Mail* to provide funds for the immediate relief of the soldiers' widows and orphans is meeting with unprecedented success, as shown by the above telegram. The money is distributed without the restrictions imposed by the war office, and through responsible channels. Up to the 18th ult. payments had already been made through the following agencies:

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (sent to Colonel Gilder)	£5,000
Dependents of Natal Colonial Troops (handed to the Agent-General for Natal)	£1,000
Dependents of Durban Light Infantry (handed to the Agent-General for Natal)	£1,000
British Prisoners at Pretoria (forwarded to the «Pall Mall Gazette»)	£100
Total	£7,100

What the subscriptions amount to here it is impossible to say at the present moment, as returns have not been received from most of the lists sent out. It is expected that £800 at least will be realized, and two-thirds of that may be considered as already received. As winter is already on at home, and the soldiers' wives and children are already in want of assistance, it is to be hoped that the lists will be filled up and sent in as quickly as possible.

## BRAVO SANTOS.

Under date of the 9th inst. a Santos friend sends us the following note:

«Dear Sir.—Not to be outdone by your city, Santos has gone ahead and subscribed (through Mr. Hugo) £300.0.0. which has been remitted to the Mission House Fund for the widows and orphans, etc.»  
There is no half heartedness in the way Santos does such things! All things considered, three hundred pounds is a splendid contribution for Santos to send home!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Mariano Procopio (B.F.C.) Dec. 8, '99.

To the Editor

Dear Sir.—Did you notice in the *Jornal do Commercio* of yours, in the London correspondent's letter, the following: «Os Ilhéos de Gordon, etc.»—Ilhéos meaning Islander. The gentleman in London evidently dropped an H, meaning Highlander. Certainly the translation is brilliant and worthy of the great paper.

Yours faithfully,

ANGLO.

Krupp has not only acquired the ownership to the lands which supply most of his raw material, but he has also laid in large stocks purchased abroad. His works at Kiel alone employ 7,000 men, and those at Magdeburg, Backau, 3,548 men, and over 10,000 men are employed in his foundries. In 1898, six years after there began to be demand for Krupp's products, he had all told 1,047 men in his service. On January 1 this year there were on the pay-rolls of the present Krupp the names of 41,750 men, of whom 25,133 were employed in the works at Essen, and the rest were scattered among his various manufacturing and mining enterprises.

Two central sugar factories are being rapidly completed that will revolutionize the sugar industry in Mexico. These are the San Cristobal plant and the mills of the Panuco Sugar Manufacturing Company, both in the state of Vera-Cruz. The San Cristobal central refinery is being constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000, the company itself being capitalised in the sum of \$1,300,000. It is the biggest concern of the kind in Mexico, and it is calculated will treat the next cutting (January 1900), and will be capable of producing during the season 150,000 to 200,000 arrobas (twenty-five pounds) of sugar. The Panuco plant (also a central refinery) covers 150,000 acres, of which 20,000 are now under cultivation in sugar. The concern is capitalised in \$1,200,000, of French and Mexican capital. The design of these central sugar manufacturing, the first in Mexico, is to make sugar not only for the immense concerns themselves, but also to crush and prepare it for smaller *haciendas* in their vicinity which can not afford to put in the heavy and complicated machinery needed in the production of the finest sugars. A few hours are required for the making of sugar by this improved American machinery, whereas from fifteen to twenty days are required under the old-time process that has been in vogue in this country since the days of Cortez.



## COFFEE NOTES

—The *Reporter* of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says that the agents of various foreign houses have been through that region seeking to buy coffee and that some sales of the future crop have been made on the basis of 10,000 per 10 kilos.

—It is announced that Sr. Correia, of Sr. Silveira & Co., has organized a coffee propaganda society for the introduction of Brazilian coffee and sugar into Russia and Spain. He proposes to roast, grind and sell coffee in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Madrid, and will maintain cafés in those places.

—The present import duty on Brazilian coffee in France is 150 francs per 100 kilos. The *Gazeta de Notícias* thinks that the Brazilian government should demand the immediate reduction of this duty to 100 francs 25 centimos and its eventual reduction to 75 francs. The French government, it is stated, has expressed its willingness to reduce the duty to 146 francs per 100 kilos, which, it must be confessed, is not much of a concession. Brazil cannot grant very much reciprocity on so small an offer as that.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There is nothing new to report in regard to bubonic pest in Santos.

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared at Casa Branca, São Paulo.

—Deputy Glycerio is now a full-fledged stranger, having accepted a nomination to the next chamber on the players' ticket.

—The *Folha do Norte* of Pará has been criticising the state government for depositing 1,000,000 in the Banco Commercial as a special favor.

—The American consul at Pará reports that two immense hotels are to be built there next year. Has travel become so much increased that two great hotels are required?

—Instead of uniting to promote the prosperity of their state, which is slowly but surely falling into decay, the legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro is breaking up into factions.

—On the night of the 7th inst. the S. Paulo police accomplished a coup de main and captured 48 thieves. On the following day 5 of them applied for habeas corpus and were set at liberty.

—The S. Paulo treasurer has dismissed an entry clerk for giving out information about the defalcation discovered in that public office. And he has appointed his brother-in-law to the vacant post.

—Since the appearance of the bubonic pest in Santos, up to yesterday, 32 cases have been sent to the isolated hospital, of which 9 died, 9 were discharged cured and 14 remain under treatment.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 5th says that Leonidas do Amaral has been formally indicted for defrauding the state treasury to the amount of 19,100. But the criminal is said to be safe in Buenos Aires.

—Two men had an altercation in São Paulo on the night of the 5th inst., when one of them, an engraver, took a phial of sulphuric acid from his pocket and threw its contents into the other's face. The latter was burnt in several places, one of his eyes being injured also.

—A passer of counterfeit notes named Antonio Rodrigues, who had been down to Rio where his attorney had unsuccessfully sought to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus, succeeded in eluding his guards at Lagoado, jumped from the train and made his escape.

—A telegram published in the *Nacion* of Buenos Aires asserts that another revolution in Rio Grande do Sul is inevitable and imminent. It is to be hoped that in this case the federal government will refrain from again committing the criminal blunder of using the army to uphold the castillistas.

—It is announced that the long-vacant pulpit in the São Paulo Anglican church has been filled at last. The new incumbent is Rev. William Brown Morris, B. A., at present a student master of the Dublin High School. It is expected that Mr. Morris will assume his duties in São Paulo about the end of January.

—On the night of the 5th inst. several burglars entered the house of Sr. Fidencio Prates, in São Paulo, tied a servant found in the office, and then started to carry off the safe. Another servant was aroused who frightened the thieves away by firing a revolver. The police were conspicuous by their absence.

—The federal court at Porto Alegre has decided that the government shall pay to Barão de Santa Tecla (brother of Gen. Tavares) the sum of 496,800 for 11,000 head of horses and cattle seized by government troops during the war in Rio Grande. The original claim was for 760,000. And the ultimate payment is yet to be decided by the minister of finance.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Leopoldina Railway Co., it is stated, intends building a new pier, 150 metres long, at the landing-place of the Petropolis boats.

—The contract for supplying the Central railway next year with 120,000 tons of coal is said to have been awarded to the Brazilian Coal Co., whose bid was 295 6d per ton.

—The Montevideo municipality has resolved to accept with slight modifications the proposal of Mr. Colladon for converting all the horse tramways in that city into electric. The work will now soon be commenced, and Montevideo will have a network of electric tramways long before Buenos Aires, as the authorities in that city do not impose upon the company impossible taxes. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—For the week ending 22nd December the currency receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 272,943, which at 7d. exchange produced £7,961. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 231,548, which at 8 5/32d. exchange produced £7,869. The receipts this year therefore show an increase of 41,395 in currency, and only £92 sterling. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were £496,076, against £501,534 in the corresponding period of last year.

—The November traffic returns of the São Paulo railway, compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

	1898	1899
Extension, Kiloms. ....	139	139
Inward freights, tons. ....	49,875	39,590
do. since 1st Jan. ....	518,345	513,569
Outward freights, tons. ....	26,733	34,981
do. since 1st Jan. ....	308,491	386,200
Passengers carried, ....	105,145	69,666
do. since 1st Jan. ....	1,129,408	1,066,047
Inter-station traffic, tons. ....	16,123	18,819

The prejudicial effects of the plague and quarantine restrictions at Santos are to be seen in the inward traffic and the passenger travel.

—Though the gross receipts of the Donna Theresia Christina railway for the year ended June 30 show an increase of 11,444 milreis, the manager declares the exhibit unsatisfactory, for the gain is due to an enhanced tariff. High customs duties and low exchange put the imported goods beyond the reach of the population, and low prices for their products discourage exportation. Including London charges, the working of the railway resulted in a loss of £10,585, or nearly £250 more than in 1897-98. The government guarantee was paid in funding bonds, half of which have been sold at a loss to the company of £2,300, and the company is able to pay 1 1/2 per cent. for the year—the same as for the preceding period. It is interesting to notice that besides surrendering a substantial portion of their fees, the directors take the remainder in funding bonds. —*Financial News*, Nov. 11.

—The approximate weekly traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway for the month of October were as follows:

	1898	1899
Kilometres under traffic. ....	150	150
Ap. receipts for month. ....	51,708,780	61,305,660
Sterling equivalent. ....	£1,874,197	£2,846,116
Total receipts since Jan. 1. ....	680,043,200	565,400,420
Sterling equivalent. ....	£23,710,774	£16,915,110
Import traffic, tons. ....	1,470	888
do. since Jan. 1. ....	8,413	7,868
Export traffic, tons. ....	1,107	3,214
do. since Jan. 1. ....	34,605	24,850
Passengers carried, ....	108,088	114,470
do. since Jan. 1. ....	1,038,085	1,024,472
Receipts for month. ....	49,478,880	52,594,000
do. since Jan. 1. ....	622,035,780	514,875,780
Deficit for month. ....	4,251,900	8,197,860
Surplus since Jan. 1. ....	57,998,612	47,019,279

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1899	1898	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos. ....	3,376,884	2,804,097	572,787
Passengers carried, ....	9,428	8,189 1/2	1,238 1/2
Total receipts, week. ....	31,509,510	31,389,160	120,350
do. since Jan. 1. ....	1,204,351,660	1,124,238,550	*218,076,830

For week ending October 21st: decrease

	1899	1898	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos. ....	3,947,454	3,069,234	878,220
Passengers carried, ....	9,259	8,454 1/2	804 1/2
Total receipts, week. ....	30,418,300	34,338,780	5,103,580
do. since Jan. 1. ....	1,243,728,860	1,456,761,300	*212,973,710

For week ending October 28th: decrease

	1899	1898	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos. ....	3,548,157	3,493,549	54,608
Passengers carried, ....	9,861 1/2	8,333	1,529 1/2
Total receipts, week. ....	43,642,580	41,477,630	2,164,950
do. since Jan. 1. ....	1,874,398,540	1,497,944,660	*210,508,120

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The "Enchirina" is reported aground on the bar at Pernambuco.

—The Italian cruiser "Etruria" arrived at Pará on the 5th inst. The Italian colony there gave a banquet to the officers on the following day.

—A new torpedo-destroyer called the *Viper*, using steam turbines, has recently had her trial at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She developed a speed of 37 miles an hour. This demonstrates the value of the turbine engines and should draw attention to the improved steam turbine invented by Mr. Burgam of this city.

—The Lamport & Holt steamer "Coleridge" which arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. brought the following passengers from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Nambo and Bahia; Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Seeger, (U. S. Consul, Capt. H. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Graves, Mrs. D. A. Kesse, 4 daughters and son, Dr. A. Cardoso, Messrs. A. L. Potter, J. N. Pereira, J. Maria, H. Barros and 13 third-class. There were also 6 first-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—The Pacific Co's. steamer "Liguria" left Rio on the 9th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and Europe, with the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hardman and child, Mrs. H. D. Prain, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Davis, Companhia Souza Bastos (25 persons), Dr. A. Abreu, Mrs. M. E. Relaz and child, Dr. G. Cunha and daughter, Messrs. J. C. Walker, C. Coggin, J. C. Silva, A. A. Dantas, M. Santos, F. Motta, L. Silva, A. Vasconcellos, W. J. Crumack and 45 third-class.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 5th inst. from Liverpool, Pernambuco and Bahia, by Pacific Co's. steamer "Orotava," were the following: Miss D. Winram, Mrs. Morris and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Herald, 7 children and 2 male, Mr. and Mrs. Brazil Po, Messrs. Fred. and Ernest Morrissey, J. Smith, J. McEvoy, T. Stoddart, W. Turnbull, E. Hume Jr., M. Fletcher, E. B. Oliveira, J. Gonzalez, A. Oliveira, M. G. Silva, Preje, F. Schulz, A. C. Franca, J. S. Oliveira, M. A. Oliveira, A. M. Mattos, J. C. Monteiro, H. C. Ribeiro, E. Torres, J. Novas, E. Mesquita, A. Chavaz and 5 third-class.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There was only one new case of bubonic pest in Oporto last week.

—The positivists are to have a public conference in this city on the 14th inst., in commemoration of the centennial of Washington's death.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 1st inst. says that a rough estimate places the subscriptions there, up to that date, for the Mansion House patriotic fund, at £700.

—The *Daily Mail* hears that the Brazilian government has ordered 4 new torpedo cruisers at Kiel. Is this true? And if so, how can it be reconciled with the promises made in regard to economies?

—We regret to hear that two members of the British Bank's staff are down with yellow fever, viz: Mr. R. O'Neill Addison and Mr. A. M. Benn. They are both at the Strangers' Hospital and are, we hear, doing well.

—The heat on Saturday last was again very trying, owing to the heaviness of the atmosphere. It resulted in a refreshing rain storm Sunday night, however, which lasted all day yesterday and is continuing to-day.

—We are indebted to the Collegio Salesiano, of Nieberry, for a courteous invitation to attend the closing exercises of the year on Sunday last. An interesting programme was given. The new year opens on February 1st, 1900.

—Mr. Eugene Seeger, United States consul-general at this port, arrived here from New York on the L. & H. str. "Coleridge" on Saturday last. Mr. Seeger is accompanied by Mrs. Seeger, and will reside for the present, we understand, at the Hotel International, on Santa Theresa.

—We see by the last issue of *The Church Echo* that Mr. W. J. Lumby, who has been for some time in charge of the Seamen's Mission of this port, has been appointed by Bishop Stirling a lay reader, under the direction of Rev. Irvine Cravshaw, chaplain of the British Church in this city.

—Many of our readers will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Malachi Tooley, the news of which was telegraphed from Porto Alegre on the 11th inst. Mr. Tooley was a well-known railway contractor, and has been for several years connected with the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana line.

—By the steamer *Coleridge* the war department received from the Brazilian consul-general at New York a sample of the new Smith & Wesson revolver made with the latest improvements on the original patent. The minister of war has instructed the director of the ordnance bureau to report thereon.

—For the special gratification of our crawling contemporary we credit the *Jornal* with the following telegram, dated the 8th inst.: "Capetown, 8.—News received here advise that Gen. Calace (sic), commander of the English division which is moving toward Orange, has received reinforcements in Freres-station."

—On Wednesday by order of the supreme court Dr. Barros Cassal was set at liberty. The statements made by the prisoner and his lawyer, Dr. Pedro Moacyr, show that Rio Grande do Sul is under the control of a despotic and irresponsible government exercising absolute power which is abused in such a scandalous manner that there is no security whatever for life and liberty.

—There was a scandalous scene in the municipal council yesterday on the occasion of choosing the boards for presiding at the approaching elections. Of course each party appreciates the value of controlling the election boards—hence the struggle. There was a fight on between Dr. Smith de Vasconcellos and Dr. Içmeu Machado, which led to a general "mêlée" in which sticks and umbrellas were used freely. In fact "it rained sticks."

—A few mornings ago, we met a procession at the foot of Rua S. de Selenbro consisting of a policeman, two laborers and a drunken "beachcomber," the latter being carried to the police station. Around the corner we saw three more "beachcombers," one dead drunk and the other two still able to sit up with their backs to the wall. And a fourth was still able to stand around the kiosques and look for more. At first sight, we thought the police had been distributing rat poison among them.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that Rev. Charles W. Drees has been appointed by the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church as their representative to Porto Rico, to organize missionary work on that island. Dr. Drees has occupied a similar position at the River Plate for the last 12 years, having been located in Mexico previously. He will leave for Porto Rico as soon as his successor in the River Plate is appointed, which will probably be about the middle of January.

—To those who think that improvement in public affairs depends on improvement in political methods the present outlook, on the eve of a general congressional election, is certainly not encouraging. The conscientious voter inquires in vain for the political principles of candidates, who seem to rely not on the strength of those principles (if any exist), but solely on trickery and official and personal influence. The only exception to the general rule is the attitude of the press; but we are expecting to hear at any moment that they have become disheartened and have abandoned the struggle.

—We hear some curious things of the conduct of some of the sanitary officials in their visits among the poorer classes, and the appearances go to show that they are using their power to extort money from their victims. In one place one of these understrappers first tried to impose a fine and then said it could be fixed up and his victim let off by paying a small sum, but failing in this he ordered the removal of a wooden partition against which some of these blackmailers could be fined. He is difficult enough without being obliged to pay blackmail to these parasites.

—A recent telegram from Rome announces the death of Capt. T. Jefferson Page, formerly of the United States navy, who explored the upper Paraná and visited Paraguay in 1852, and afterwards wrote a most interesting book in regard to the country. He afterwards explored the Bermejo, Pilcomayo, Salado and other rivers. Having been connected with the Confederate side in the American civil war, he left the United States at its termination and settled in Argentina, where he became connected with the Argentine navy. In 1887 he went to Italy and has since resided there. He was an able and distinguished officer and his death will be sincerely mourned by many of the older generation of his brother officers.

—We trust our esteemed contemporary *The Church Echo* will permit us to hand in for publication the following extract from an article contributed to the *North American Review* by the Rt. Hon. J. A. Balfour, on the subject "How the Ritualists Harm the Church." After showing that the ritualist agitators are but a small section even he does not charge them with what is commonly called Romanizing. "But I do charge them," he says, "with a desire so to alter both in its form and spirit the traditional character of the Church as to make it practically unrecognisable by its most distinguished and loyal sons for three centuries, and I hold that this desire, however honorable and in its motives, however distasteful—and I believe it to be both honorable and distasteful—is not consistent with loyalty to the Church of England."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The Republic of Costa Rica*; by Gustavo Niederlein, chief of the scientific department of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. A very useful and interesting monograph on the topography, geology, mineral wealth and soils of Costa Rica, its climate, fauna and flora, population, agriculture, commerce, industry and economic development. The work is also accompanied by an excellent map of Central America.

—Our readers will deeply regret to hear of the financial embarrassment of the important and widely known house of Messrs. Karl Valais & Co., who have suspended payments and have asked their creditors for a moratorium. We hear that the liabilities are estimated at seven thousand contos, which, the firm believes, will be met, as guaranteed by the assets if time is given them. We understand that some of our foreign banks have offered assistance, and it is hoped that the firm will pull through safely. On going to press we hear that the creditors have accepted the request and have granted three years.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Total.....	1,223,167\$241	1,224,624\$767
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From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the decrease averaged nearly 18 % at the four custom-houses. At Santos it amounted to nearly 22 % and at Bahia to nearly 27 %.

<hr/>			
<i>Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 12th, 1899.</i>			
<hr/>			
Fair value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold.....		27 d.	
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$1.86, 65 per cent. 1 stg.....		54 75 cts	
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....		\$18.27	
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold....		8 890	
<hr/>			
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day .....			6 7½ p. d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....		\$18.91	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....		357 fr. 00	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per cent. 1 stg.....		13. 87 c.	
Value of \$100 (\$1.86 per cent. 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)).....		75.12	
Value of £ 1 sterling " " " " "		\$48.59	

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA,  
LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.....	500,000
Reserve Fund.....	300,000
BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.	
Assets:	
Capital, uncalled.....	4,444,444 1/40
Bills discounted.....	3,592,061 9/40
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,254,777 6/40
Bills receivable.....	3,499,165 8/40
Interest office and branches.....	6,180,066 8/40

Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	7,670,164 340
Sundry accounts.....	2,210,767 870
Cash.....	2,340,899 850

*Liabilities:*

Capital.....	8,888,888 9/10
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	2,224,150 2/5
do do in account current, with notice	3,148,145 3/10
do do fixed maturity and by bills.....	1,684,433 5/10
Head office and branches.....	9,000,200 2/10
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	5,743,449 1/10
Bills deposited.....	2,426,715 1/10
do payable.....	174,547 3/10
Sundry accounts.....	41,207,860 3/10
	<u>31,194,374 8/10</u>

Rio de Janeiro, 5th December, 1899.  
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,  
E. P. de Saane, Actg. Mnauger.  
Frank Dodd, Accountant.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1899

### Assets

Shareholders, unrealised capital.....	5,000,800.00
Cash, in current funds.....	6,667,722.42
Branches and agencies.....	5,816,195.09
Bills discounted.....	5,116,914.59
Bills receivable.....	1,866,885.75
Guaranteed accounts current.....	4,006,191.68
Securities deposited.....	2,634,309.80
Securities pledged.....	2,047,454.43
Smndry accounts.....	1,358,123.81
	<hr/> 44,399,747.52

Capital	10,000,000.00
Accounts current, with and without interest	4,567,917.41

Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	3,879,037.3
Branches and agencies.....	6,682,773.1
Bills payable.....	1,904,253.3
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	11,479,864.4

Sundry accounts.....	7,359.34
	<u>44,399.72</u>

Rio de Janeiro, 5th December, 1891.  
For the Banque Française du Brésil,  
G. Henriot, Director.  
V. Mafiot, Accountant.





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**FRANCISKANER BRÄU**

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**Franziskaner Bräu (dark)**

Cerveja Pilsener (clear

Beer in barrels (shops),  
automats and bottled

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

**GEORG MASCHKE & Co.**

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveler should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Andara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvelous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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Drive Right and  
you will  
be back and  
forth and  
clinch.

Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants  
put up in Boxes Of 1 gross or 1 lb.  
Samples and prices from Sole Makers, Bifurcate  
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shire & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

**Collegio Americano Fluminense.**

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with  
please communicate with the Directress,  
Miss LAYONA GLENN,  
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

**S. Paulo**

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School Furniture and Supplies,  
American Conk Stoves (for Coal or Wood),  
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**Bicycle Sundries.**  
We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil.  
All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

**Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes.**  
Hains' Pickles. Libby's canned meats.

We import in order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

Agency for *The Rio News*

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA,  
SÃO PAULO.

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation	
1,000,000	35,000	all	200	Cantareira e Visão Fluminense.....	50	1 000,	July 91	—	
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Telerail Moreau.....	50	42,378	Jan. 99	15,000—190	
500,000	5,000	5,521	200	Carreguens Fluminense.....	200	53,600	Jan. 99	133,000—	
500,000	15,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 99	—	
500,000	20,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	Aug. 99	300,000—	
500,000	200,000	213,000	100	Molheramentos no Brazil.....	100	6,305,142	8 000,	Jan. 92	15 000—170
500,000	200,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	2,685,745	15 000,	Sept. 91	120—
500,000	20,000	all	200	Garcia de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	51,750	Aug. 99	—	
500,000	10,000	5,000	200	O Paiz (newspaper).....	200	45,577	10 000,	Feu. 99	—
1,000,000	37,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,547,650	July 99	89 000—93	
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Matte Laranjeira (Paraguay).....	100	380,000	July 99	—	
1,000,000	15,000	all	200	Molinos Fluminense (mills).....	100	39,267	7 000,	Mar. 99	—
1,000,000	15,000	33,100	100	Sanamento do R.de J. (building society).....	100	714,948	23 000,	Feb. 92	20 000—
1,000,000	10,000	9,950	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	200	400,000	9 000,	July 99	110 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	70,674	6 000,	Mar. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,987	July 99	—	

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Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-lb. Boxes.

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Has the largest sale of any Dénitricer, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

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A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Eczema or Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

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MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

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As supplied to  
Her Majesty the  
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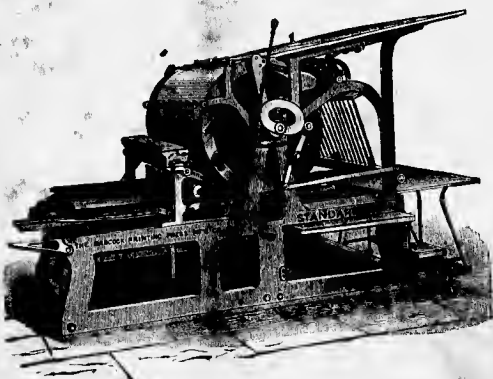
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Renews Nerve and Energy.  
Makes Children Thrive.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

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The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

YAGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 25th August, 1899.

## SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board the "Olin-da" by Dr. Enant Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manganon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antonio Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and anxious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25,000 per box, 125,000 for 6 and 205,000 for 12 boxes.

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Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.  
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899		
Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Dec. 13	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.

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England three times a month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
be taken out at the Agency.

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**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**  
Hevelius..... 2nd Jan. 1900  
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The steamer  
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Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate  
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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

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The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
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Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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These popular steamers are fitted with the electric  
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**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

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Analysis of Pocahontas Coal made by John Pattinson, F. I. C., F. C. S., New castle-on Tyne

Carbon .....	86.51	per cent.
Hydrogen .....	4.44	" "
Oxygen .....	4.95	" "
Nitrogen .....	0.66	" "
Sulphur .....	0.61	" "
Ash .....	1.54	" "
Water .....	1.29	" "
100.00 per cent.		

**Calorific Power.** Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined  
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This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is  
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powerful and efficacious remedy not only  
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea  
felt in pregnancy and that which results  
from the motion of the train on railways,  
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The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared  
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—Portuguese, English and French—so that  
their therapeutic effects and the manner  
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All orders addressed to the manufacturer  
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promptly filled and the pills will be for-  
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eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro N. 74  
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## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1875, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *THE NEWS* occupies an  
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